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## Selected Poetry.

### THE GLOW-WORM.

[The male of this insect is said to be a fly, which the female caterpillar attracts in the night by the lustre of her train.]

When evening closes nature's eye,  
The Glow-worm lights her little spark,  
To captivate her favorite fly,  
And tempt the rever through the dark.

Conducted by a sweeter star,  
Than all that deck the fields above,  
He fondly hastens from afar,  
To soothe her solitude with love.

Thus in this wilderness of tears,  
Amidst the world's perplexing gloom,  
The transient torch of Hymen cheers  
The pilgrim journeying to the tomb.

Unhappy he whose hopeless eye  
Turns to the light of love in vain;  
Whose cynosure is in the sky,  
He on the dark and lonely main.

J. MONTGOMERY.

## Original Essay.

### FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP, to be lasting, must not be overstrained. The moment that it assumes the odious form of obligation, it is lost, and is no longer friendship, but interest. When the chords are too tightly drawn—when they bind, that we are powerless, and we are drawn together with a view to temporal advantages, they are likely to burst and often overwhelm man in their ruin.

That friendship is the most lasting which springs from a similarity of feelings and tastes; for when bound by intellectual cords, mankind are more closely drawn together. Difference in station and sentiments, will condescend no sooner than oil and water. The benefit derived must be mutual and alike; and the moment one rises to be superior to the other, usually seals the doom of friendship.

Man is jealous, not to say envious. A person becoming more exalted than his companion, naturally looks upon him as though he were disappointed in his expectations; and both being held back by the conventionalities of fashion and custom, are diffident in examining their former feeling, and it dies out by a lack of confidence.

The rich man generally looks down upon the poor man as a sort of dependant, and his riches serve as a bar to the interchange of thought. When we look upon another, as one to whom we are indebted for past favors, we are apt to think him our superior, and that we should treat him with a corresponding amount of reserve and diffidence, and thus we destroy what friendship we might formerly have had for each other; for without a perfect equality there can be no true friendship.

This is not saying we would be ungrateful for kindness conferred upon us. We can cherish gratitude, and repay our obligation, and bear no friendship for him who relieved us. We can admire the generous actions of men, yet admiration is but a momentary passion while friendship enters into our very being, and absorbs all our latent energies. We may admire a great man and acknowledge ourselves his inferior, but friendship is no part of its composition. Our friend must be our equal; we must be upon an equal footing; for, with the obstructions presented by difference of station, no real friendship can or ever did exist.

Some seem to have a wrong impression of friendship. According to their views it is an insane passion, causing a person to rush headlong into danger without a corresponding amount of good. I would consider that man my best friend who would show me how to avoid trouble, and not him who would drag me into it, in order to prove his friendship by extricating me. Friendship is not a frenzy, it is a calm, still feeling of anxious rectitude, and the zealous desire to promote the happiness of another. Like the love of which we hear so much, it can by its intensity burn itself out, leaving us nothing but decayed hopes and disappointments

to cherish, where happiness and content ever should be.

It is true, there are many instances chronicled in the history of past events, where men willingly met death in the service of a friend. But this friendship was based upon conscious rectitude, and a zealous desire to avert evil from another. It was not founded upon an imaginary feeling, but upon a real and substantial basis which had stood the test of years, and the storms of life. We may say that a dependent will meet death in the service of his master, do so willingly, joyfully at his bidding; but is it friendship? Sometimes it may be, and at other times it may not be. That dependent may look upon it as a moral duty, which he owes his master for his kindness. He may look upon it a hundred different ways, and yet in the end it may not be friendship.

Without perfect confidence there can be no enduring friendship. Friendship is a highly moral obligation, in which we pledge ourselves to be steadfast in our engagements, so long as our friend is true to the principles of integrity. Lawless men can have no friendship, however much they may band together. It is purely interest which binds them; and when no longer necessary to their convenience, is thrown aside as a cast-off garment, to be again assumed when needed.

We are told there is honor among thieves; rather doubtful, I think. At least no good man would wish to be called an honorable one, if it is so. Rogues have no friendship for each other; for, let us be ever so mean ourselves, we cannot endorse meanness in others. They may be true to each other, and are; it is their interest to be so. They are well aware that, should they not lend a helping hand to a fellow craftsman in distress, when evil befalls themselves, they would be left to their fate. We see that it is interest which binds them together, and when that fails, they have nothing to animate them in each other's behalf.

Some may say that it is interest which binds men together, even in the best society. So it is; but interest of a less selfish and sordid kind. We wish to have reciprocal feelings, and to give as well as receive good. It is friendship founded upon principle, without one thought of detracting from anything belonging to another. It is wishing to promote the happiness, together with the happiness of those with whom we associate.

ORION.

## Selections.

### THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THE U. S. steam-frigate Roanoke, with the Japanese visitors, will not arrive at this port before the 10th inst., and perhaps not until some days later. The Government having wisely reversed its original intention of permitting the Embassy to first land at New York, the Roanoke, on reaching Quarantine, will at once be ordered back to Hampton Roads. The exact route by which the Japanese will be conducted to Washington is still undecided, but it is probable that they will disembark at Norfolk, Va., and proceed thence directly to the capital in a smaller steamboat. This, although less expeditious, will be much more convenient and agreeable for them than to be taken in the Roanoke to Annapolis, and sent over the most dismal of Maryland railways to Washington. Their residence at Washington will be in Willard's Hotel, an entire floor of which has been secured for them.

The New York Committee appointed to receive and entertain the Embassy, expect that they will visit this city about ten days after their arrival at Washington. For their accommodation while here, the first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel will be given up. Rooms for one hundred persons are to be prepared, and arranged in the style supposed to be most satisfactory to Japanese tastes—a sufficiently easy matter, since the Japanese have no particular tastes in furniture, seeking only to satisfy necessities, and regarding with tolerable indifference all such dazzling decorations and ornamental frivolities as form the principal adornments of our American hotels. They are also to be allowed ample opportunity for the exercises of their own culinary principles, their appetites not being fully educated to the American standard, and dedicating a good deal of attention which they alone know how to bestow.

They look with incredulity upon many of our most elaborate gastronomic preparations, and perpetually maintain a simplicity of regimen that would reduce a New York Alderman to certain and speedy starvation. Notwithstanding—or, perhaps in consideration of—this fact, the first demonstration of welcome by the New York Committee, after the military display with which the strangers are to be saluted, will be a brilliant and stupendous dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the glories of which seven hundred persons are expected to share. Of course the modest inclination of the seventy-two Japanese

must yield to the more highly cultivated desires of their six hundred and twenty-eight New York entertainers. Although in the matter of solid food we fear it will be difficult for the Committee to bring about a unanimity of sentiment between themselves and their guests, yet when the question of liquid luxuries arises, a more harmonious state of feeling may be counted upon. For all bibulous refinements the Japanese have ever manifested a thoroughly enlightened appreciation.

Following the majestic dinner, a ball will have its course in the hotel, and possibly also in Niblo's Theater, should so much additional space be needed. For this event, preparations will be made to receive from seven to ten thousand persons, the sight of whose united salutations will naturally produce a startling effect upon the unaccustomed foreigners. But as the Japanese have not yet experienced the benefit of polka and the Lancers, their participation in these perspiring sports is somewhat doubtful. The embellishments and illuminations of the hotel on these occasions of revelry, will we are informed, be quite of the Japanese order, and equal to the most bizarre and brilliant that Yedo could present. Of the other plans for the delectation of our visitors we know very little, as the Committee hesitate to give a premature declaration of intentions. No doubt they will be as expensive as the heart of man can desire, and sufficient to occupy as much time as the Commissioners (who will be here about the 8th of June) can afford to spare.—N. Y. Tribune.

### THE CENSUS OF 1860.

THE following excellent take-off on the questions proposed to be asked by the takers of the census of 1860, has been variously credited to the Buffalo Express and the Cleveland Plaindealer. Without attempting to settle the question of paternity, we present it to our readers with a few additional questions:

What is your age?  
Where were you born?  
Are you married, and if so, how do you like it?

How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their being any of your neighbors?

Did they ever have the measles, and if so, how many?

Have you parents, and if so, how many of them?

Do you read the New Testament regularly?

What is your fighting weight?

Did you ever pull up any survey stakes?

How many wives have you?

How many times has your wife "wished she was dead?" Did you reciprocate the wish?

Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not, what proportion of her things were yours, and your things were hers?

How will Sayers and Heenan's fight for the championship, affect the Forney investigation?

Were you ever in the Penitentiary?

If so, were you liberated by Ecclesiastical law?

Did you ever have a fight with a federal officer?

Are you troubled with piles?

How many empty bottles have you in the house?

Are beans an article of regular diet in your family, and if so how does it go?

State whether you are blind, deaf, idiotic or have the heaves?

How many chickens have you, and are they on foot or in the shell?

Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

Which food do you prefer, rum, mixed drinks or Valley Tan?

State how much pork, impending crisis, twin relics, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Gay's and Convey's pepper, slave code, catnip, red flannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, perfumery, coaloil, liberty, hoop skirts, &c., you have on hand?

Persons liable to be "censured" will do well to cut the above out and put it up in a conspicuous place.

### DISUNION OF THE CANADAS.

THEY have got a little the start of us in Canada. There the subject of the dissolution of the union is actually under discussion in the Legislative Assembly. We do not mean the dissolution of our Union, but of the Canadian union. This debate is based on two resolutions, offered by Mr. Brown, a leading Upper Canadian politician, and representative of Toronto.

The first of these resolutions sets forth that the existing legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses and universal dissatisfaction, and proceeds to express the opinion that the antagonisms between the two sections, growing out of difference of origin, local interests, and other causes, are so great that the union, in its present

form, cannot be continued with advantage. The second resolution proposes as a substitute for the present system, the formation of two or more local governments, to have the control of local matters, subject, however, to some undefined joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections.

There is unquestionably a good deal of antagonism between the two sections of Canada. The existing union was forced upon both provinces by the British Government, contrary to the wishes of both. At the same time they have many common interests, best administered by a common government—a fact emphatically admitted by the disunion resolutions themselves, which, after first dismissing the provinces, propose to bring them together again under a federal union. It is also certain that in the course of the twenty-three years that the union has existed a very considerable progress has been made toward assimilating the two provinces. The present movement seems indeed to be an entirely Upper Canadian movement, and to be mainly prompted by the fact that the Ministry in power derive their principal support from the representatives of the lower province.

As to economy, debt and taxation, it hardly seems probable that anything would be gained upon these points by having three or four governments to support instead of one, while, after all, the great points of controversy and divergence, would still continue to exist, and would be apt to interfere quite as much with the smooth working of the proposed federal government as they do now with the consolidated government of the entire province. To the present conflict of sections would very likely be added disputes as to the extent of the powers of the local and the federal governments.

We do not judge, however, that the present scheme is brought forward with any expectation that it will be carried into effect, but rather as a mere occasion of signaling the dissatisfaction of the Upper province at being subjected to what is represented as a sectional Administration.—N. Y. Tribune.

### HEENAN AND SAYERS.

LONDON, April 21, 1860.

IT would have been scarcely credited two weeks since, that the combat between Heenan and Sayers would so entirely engross public attention as it does to-day. The excitement seems to be on the increase. The London Times devotes its columns to the controversy, and both religious as well as the more worldly papers entertain their readers with their opinions pro and con. Last night the subject was again alluded to in the House of Commons, and led to an excited and angry discussion. The sporting papers have had an unexampled sale in consequence of the reports which they contain in reference to this subject. The feeling of animosity between the two men and their adherents is greater than ever. The Americans demanded the belt, and were backed by many Englishmen here, who believe that Heenan did not receive fair play. Mr. Wilkes, of New York, on behalf of Mr. Heenan and the Americans here, addressed a letter to the London Times, which was published on Friday morning.

Heenan went to the Times office personally to contradict the statement that he was anxious for a draw. We are informed that he had an interview with the editor. The result of this letter was most curious; he was inundated with letters of every description. The illustrated paper which contained the American account was returned marked with all sorts of remarks, more forcible than elegant; many letters contained threats that if Heenan ever entered the ring again he should not leave it alive, and that they would shoot him like a dog. On the other hand, the editor of *Bell's Life* has received letters from all parts of the United Kingdom containing remittances of an immense amount for a testimonial to Sayers.

On Friday morning the different seconds and backers of the principals met at *Bell's Life*. The reporters of the London Times, Mr. Dowling, the referee, and the President of the railway which conveyed the parties to the fight, were there. Mr. Sayers was there, his face looking very well, but his arm was in a sling. Mr. Heenan was not there, although we saw him that morning out riding, and apparently perfectly well. The various parties evidently were not on the most friendly terms. Sayers eyed the Americans very savagely, and did not seem in his usual good spirits.

The President of the railway gave in his return, and the total amount of tickets sold proved to be seven hundred and sixty, at \$15 each. There were seventy free tickets, which were given to the press and ring keepers; not a single American correspondent received a ticket, but each had to pay his \$15. The President showed several forged tickets, and said there had been probably over one hundred used. This will account for the presence of the pick-pockets.

The Americans suffered much from these gentlemen. The special artist of a well known American illustrated paper was the worst sufferer. While he was busily engaged in sketching—one hand holding his book and the other his pencil—the thieves quietly and dexterously went to work and cleaned every pocket from his watch to his pocket-book.

The total amount of money to be divided was \$10,263—the railway keeping one-half, the other being divided between Sayers and Heenan. Macdonald received \$2,500 in gold for Heenan.

After having settled this business the fight became the subject. Heenan's friends wanted the fight to come off this week, or else the party objecting should lose. The rules of the ring are that the fight must come off within the week or all bets are to be withdrawn. Of course the betters on Sayers, who had laid their money two to one against Heenan, desired to make fresh bets, as the odds could not be so great. The friends of Sayers finally prevailed upon Mr. Dowling, the editor of *Bell's Life*, to accept a certificate from a physician that Sayers' arm was not in a condition to fight, and to wait until it was well.

The friends of Heenan replied that if Mr. Heenan's eyes had been blind no such favor would have been shown him, and that such a course as was recommended was against the rules of the ring. They were, however, compelled to acquiesce. Mr. Sayers took but little part in the discussion. None can doubt his bravery or willingness to fight the moment he is in condition. He says the blows which Heenan leveled at him were terrible, and that once when his seconds lifted him from the ground he could not see the ring or anything about him.

Many of the friends of both parties suggest that Sayers shall present the belt to Heenan out of respect to him as a brave man, and for his pluck in coming across the Atlantic, and that afterwards Heenan shall give it back.

Mr. Heenan says that may be all very pretty, but he has been accused of want of courage, and that he does not intend to go back without the belt, he is determined, and that within two or three weeks. We are afraid that poor Tom will get the worst of it.

The number of persons of rank who were at the fight was unexampled in scenes of that kind. The editor of *Bell's Life* was surrounded by these distinguished noblemen, the Marquis of Stafford being on his right, while the Duke of Beaufort was on his left. Many of the Earls who were announced as being present have addressed letters to the papers denying it, the Earl of Eglinton being of that number. Two religious papers charge the Bishop of Oxford with being present; he is well known as being fond of sport, and therefore the public would not be greatly surprised if it should turn out to be true.

Tom Sayers was received to-day by the stock-brokers at the Royal Exchange. He arrived there at one o'clock p.m. The scene was quite exciting. Besides the portly and dignified moneyed men, who had assembled to do honor to the representative of muscle, there was an immense crowd of imperial mass who shouted till their lungs were hoarse. Sayers, upon his arrival, was presented with £100 by the stock-brokers of London, and £70 was received from the Liverpool Stock exchange.—N. Y. Herald.

### OFFICIAL DECISION OF THE REFEREE.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

April 18, 1860.

The decision of the editor of *Bell's Life* in London, who acted as referee in the match between Heenan and Sayers yesterday, the 17th inst., was that the men should not fight again this week, on the ground of humanity. All bets are, of course, off.

F. L. DOWLING.

### SAYERS' CONDITION.

The following is a copy of the physician's certificate concerning the condition of Sayers:

CERTIFICATE FROM THE SURGEON OF ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

Having examined Mr. Thomas Sayers this day, we are of opinion, from the contused state of the muscles, tendons, and inner bone of the right forearm, that he will be unable to use that arm for at least a couple of months, or probably more.

(Signed)  
SIDNEY JONES, F.R.C.S., M.D.  
EDW. CLAPTON, M.D., M.B.C.P.  
St. Thomas' Hospital, April 21, 1860.

The London *Evening Standard* claims to have authority for stating that arrangements have been made for Sayers and Heenan to fight again in two months' time.

Heenan wrote a letter to the Referee, in which he claims the stakes and the belt. In answer Mr. Dowling denies his right to either, and almost regrets that he did not "order Heenan to fight again the same day, when all dispute would have been at an end, as Sayers must have won. His not doing this was a piece of favoritism to Heenan, and not to the champion."

## Miscellaneous.

The Japanese thought that the ladies whom they saw at the Sandwich Islands wearing crinolines actually filled the immense skirts. One of the men, who happened to touch a dress in passing, was much surprised to find it caving in, and burst into roars of laughter at his astonishing discovery. His ideas of the bodily proportions of the fair one suddenly collapsed.

Three hundred women of the town of Aylesbury, England, have forwarded a petition to the House of Lords against the legislation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground that such marriages are calculated to destroy the freedom of family intercourse. On the other hand four hundred and twenty-eight have signed a petition in favor of the measure.

Glass hermetically sealed coffins. Cannon's patent, the first of that material in the world, were successfully made at the Louisville Glass Works, March 28th.

A Chinese merchant in San Francisco recently gave an American friend his ideas on the Japanese Embassy's reception in this country, as follows:—"Japanese great men now—Americans want more Treaty—by Treaty be signed, Japanese like anybody—just like Chinese—just like dam nigget."

A desperate fight took place in Cornwall county lately, between a bull-dog and an eagle. Hearing the noise, the owner of the dog ran to his assistance, when the eagle turned upon his new adversary, but after a short fight was overcome and despatched. He measured nine feet from wing to wing.

A PATRIARCH.—At the wedding celebration of Mr. Joseph Kismet, in Jersey City, recently, there were assembled his family, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, ten mothers, nine fathers, ten uncles, fifteen aunts, seventeen sons, twenty daughters, twenty-nine grandchildren, one great-grandchild, nine children-in-law, one grandchild-in-law, twenty brothers, twenty-three sisters and twenty-eight cousins.

A TERRIBLE PACIFIC FATHER.—The Cape of Good Hope papers state that a Dutchman lately died at Capetown, at the age of seventy-nine years, who left behind him two hundred and

THE SINKING OF PORTLAND.—According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, there are in London 16,000 children trained to crime, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, 15,000 gamblers, 25,000 beggars, 39,000 drunkards, 180,000 habitual gin drinkers, 160,000 persons subsisting on profligacy, 60,000 thieves.

A CONVENIENT STRAIGHT.—We see it stated that some of the propellers used in carrying coal to London, are so built that the stern part (with boilers, engines and propeller, disconnected and fit to another vessel; so that they arrive with a full cargo, change to an empty hull, and leave port again in an hour.

The emigration from Ireland to America is greatly increasing this year, to the surprise of the English and Irish papers, which affirm that the condition of the country never being so good before, there is no necessity for this new exodus.

In the year 1858, 91 suicides occurred in Massachusetts, and the number has not greatly varied for the past five years. For the seven years ending Dec. 31, 1858, 1039 persons have taken their own lives in that State.

THE RING FINISHER.—In the ancient ritual of marriage the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words, "In the name of the Father;" he then removed it to the forefinger, adding, "and of the Son;" then to the middle finger, adding, "and of the Holy Ghost;" finally he left it as now, on the fourth finger, with the closing word, "Amen."

One of the old wells in Pennsylvania is owned by a Mr. Evans, a blacksmith, and a poor man. He prosecuted the work of boring himself, and struck a vein of oil at a distance of seventy feet. He has been offered, it is said, \$50,000 for his well, but has declined selling, on these terms.

MORRIS CHALLENGED.—The Boston Herald says:—"Mr. Edwin E. Price, of this city, the gentleman who so easily polished off Australia Kelly some months since, is ready and anxious to make a match to fight, within six months, for a stake of three thousand dollars. Mr. John Morley, who arrived here yesterday in the Canada, from England. We are assured that 'Red' means business, and if Morley is desirous of again entering a '24 foot ring,' here is a chance for him that he cannot refuse with honor. If the man meet, we have no fear of its being a draw battle by outside 'differences.'"

A Grocer woman died recently in Glasgow, Scotland, at the age of eighty-one, who left a fortune of £25,000, collected from earnings from a small shop which she had rented about 40 years. She was never married, and studiously avoided parting with a single farthing that she could avoid. She bequeathed the sum in 21 annuities to destitute people of good moral character, who are natives of, and have lived in, the Gorbals parish of Glasgow forty years, and who have attained the age of 66 years. As the parish is small, but few claimants can exist. She left nothing to any of her relations.